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YUGOSLAVIA.

The Five Years Development Plan

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THE YUGOSLAV FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

I. - GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN.

The Yugoslav Five Years Plan for economic development was presented to the Yugoslav Parliament by the President of the Commission for the Five Years Plan on the 24th of April 1947, and unanimously passed on the 28th of April 1947. Before giving a detailed view of the provisions of the Plan it may be worth recalling some of the economic background.

Yugoslavia is, in relation to its natural resources, perhaps the least developed of the Eastern European countries. It has ample deposits of copper, chrome, lead and zinc. It lacks coal but it has oil resources which though as yet undeveloped are potentially sufficient to cater for the country's domestic needs. Similarly, the central Drina basin is ideal for hydro-electric development but equally unutilized at the present moment. War damage is perhaps heavier than in any other country, and therefore the problems of economic development are in some fields inextricably merged with problems of reconstruction. The devastation and destruction of productive capital suffered by Yugoslavia in this war are too well known to require quantitative documentation. But it is less often remembered that Yugoslavia (or Serbia) was also the main sufferer in the 1914-18 war when over one quarter of its male population between 18 and 40 years perished. Such a dual experience was bound to leave deep marks on the development of the country.

With the end of the war, Yugoslavia changed over to a system of socialized industry and centralized planning. By the end of 1946 sixty per cent of all economic activities were directly nationalized - including the wholesale trade and important parts of the retail trade. Only ten per cent of all economic activities were conducted by private enterprise, and thirty per cent were in a state of "sequestration", that is to say, they were confiscated from their former German or collaborationist owners and waiting for final disposal. Since then practically the whole of this last group has also been transferred to public ownership. Private property in agriculture still persists but a good deal of it is on a basis of village cooperatives; this also includes the use of agricultural machinery.

The new development plan will therefore be implemented by the method of direct centralized execution of the development projects by government departments. By common consent, great progress has been made during the two years since the end of the war in rehabilitating the country and repairing the worst of the war damage and in restoring the transport system. The text of the new five-years plan and the speeches made by Marshall Tito, the President of the Five-Years Plan Commission and others during the discussion of the Plan, all stress that while the targets of the Plan may seem very ambitious or even over-ambitious, the main hopes of implementing them lie in the maintenance of the spirit shown in the period of rehabilitation.

II. - SUMMARY OF MAIN FEATURES.

The main features of the Yugoslav Five Years Plan may be summarized as follows :

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1. Heavy stress on investment rather than on consumption.

2. Heavy stress on industrialization rather than on the development of agriculture. For agriculture, a change-over from maize to industrial crops and a gradual improvement (rather than a rapid multiplication) of output is aimed at.

3. Considerable attention given to the corresponding development of health and educational services and also of transport and municipal services.

4. Development to proceed within the framework of large-scale socialization and a predominance of public enterprise.

5. Detailed numerical targets for 1951 are laid down not only in broad categories but broken down into very small subdivisions. This is evident by a reference to the detailed statistical tables appended to this Chapter.

6. While 1951 targets are given in much detail, there is no indication of any intermediate targets. That is to say, the stages in which the target is to be reached are left indeterminate, although the plan provides that the central government and the Federated Republics should all draw up such annual plans in the future.

7. Since the Plan relates to the five years beginning the first of January 1947 and ending on the 31st of December 1951, and since no intermediate targets are laid down, it is evident that the Plan relates to general economic development rather than more immediate reconstruction. This is tantamount to an official statement that the more immediate post war period has proceeded far enough to draw a line and start the period of economic development. The exception to this statement clearly is in the fields of transport and housing where repair of war devastation will fill a considerable part of the Five Years Plan as well.

8. The Plan is conspicuous for any omission to international trade relations. While output targets are given in great detail, there are no export and import targets at all. Similarly, the Five Years Plan itself contains no attempted estimate of the future balance of payments, nor does it give any indication of what part of the required goods and material it is hoped to secure from abroad. The Plan may therefore best be defined as a domestic output program. Actual supplies in the home market will largely depend on future exports and imports.

9. This concentration on home production and its pointed omission of any reference to external relations the Plan gives the impression of tending in the direction of self-reliance although it is difficult to determine whether this is intended or not.

10. There is no mention of any expected credits or other capital help from abroad. Hence, again, possibly unintentionally, the impression is conveyed of an intention to finance the heavy investment project under the Plan entirely from domestic savings. On the other hand, the Plan does not contain any fiscal details from which it could be determined by what methods of finance the requisite savings are to be obtained.

11. The Plan also aims at a removal of internal economic inequalities by bringing up the most backward areas of the Republic to the average standard. Thus the Plan may be said to be a movement in the direction of greater equality in a dual sense, both in reducing external inequality between Yugoslavia and more developed industrial countries and in reducing internal inequality between Yugoslavia itself.

12. The final and perhaps most striking feature of the Plan is the very rapid rate of development which it tries to achieve. Since the Plan, roughly speaking, aims at doubling the flow of goods and services within the short period of five years, it can be classified as a Plan for a rate of economic development such as has been achieved in very few cases in the past. The Plan is clearly not one of extrapolating and tracing out the normal rate of progress, but on the contrary, it is a Plan designed to dynamize and speed up progress to a rate which only extreme exertion will be able to maintain.

13. It is also noteworthy that the Plan itself provides no facilities for any change in the targets during the five years period. Thus by announcing detailed targets for 1951 without provision for flexibility and amendment, the Plan provides fixed and rigid targets by which it wants subsequent achievements to be judged.

III. - BASIC OBJECTIVES.

Turning now to the detailed provisions of the Plan, these can best be summarized by following the general layout of the Plan. The text of the Plan consists of a preamble and three parts. The preamble lays down the following four basic objectives which may be considered as a sort of qualitative epitome of the detailed quantitative provisions and targets of the main body of the decree containing in the Plan.

1. To eliminate the economic and technical backwardness of the country.
2. To strengthen its economic and military resources.
3. Further to extend and develop the socialist nature of the economic system.
4. To improve the prosperity of workers in all fields.

The fact that the raising of living standards takes the last place in this list of objectives is indicative of the heavy stress on the building up of the national capital which is characteristic of the Plan. It is also worth noting that the Plan is occasionally defined as the First Five Years Plan, with the implication that it is to be succeeded by a second and subsequent plans.

The preamble recalls the period of the war and rehabilitation immediately following and states that production in the principal branches has now reached and in some cases even exceeded pre-war production. Hence the present moment is thought suitable for transforming planning from the rehabilitation stage to that of economic development. The preamble notes that the preparation and execution of the economic plan has now been centralized in an official department, and that the liquidation of private property in the fields of industrial production and finance is taken as a basis for the execution of the plan. The preamble further draws attention to the uneven economic development within the Yugoslav Republic and explains that the plan has been designed with a special view to raise the more backward parts of the country to the average level. This will specially apply to such areas as Bosnia and Macedonia. The National Front - a joint organization of workers, farm workers, clerical employees and professional occupations - will be used as "a basic social force" in executing the new plan with suitable tasks of execution delegated to this body. The basis of the plan is defined as "planned industrialization and electrification on modern technical lines and in particular the building up of heavy industry". In the service of this aim, the preamble declares that the individual trade unions are to promote personal initiative, a competitive spirit and labor discipline among their members.

In the agricultural field, the preamble to the plan stresses the need for more intensive agricultural methods, effective technical assistance, supply of modern implements and other industrial products, and raising of the cultural level of Yugoslav farmers. The Plan further proposes to continue and extend the system of co-operative organization of agricultural activities, both in cereal growing and cattle raising. Finally, the preamble promises to pay due regard to small-scale production and handicrafts which are defined as "an indispensable complement to industry".

IV - BROAD TARGETS

The first part of the Five-Year Plan contains the targets for the main aggregates and broad groups.

It is arranged in eight separate articles.

Article I, deals with industry and also contains general key targets for the main economic aggregates. The national income is to be increased to 255,000 million of Dinars (1), which compares with 132,000 for 1939. Thus the ultimate aim is to increase the national income by some 93%. This in itself may not look like an excessively ambitious project in a newly developing country for a 12-year period. It must, however, be remembered that the present national income is likely to be well below 1939 levels although detailed figures on this point are lacking. Therefore we may say that in fact the Plan aims at doubling the national income in a five-year period. The total amount of investment under the Five-Year Plan is given as 278,300 million of dinars. This is a very high rate rising to 27.3% of the national income in 1951. It will be noted by a reference to the chapter on Poland that the proportion is higher than that for Poland. Such rates of investment, if realized, will evidently impose severe limitations on consumption (in the sense that consumption will be low in relation to the greatly enlarged flow of goods and services), although it is calculated that if the planned increase in the total national income can be achieved, actual consumption will also be substantially above 1939 levels.

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(1) The official rate of exchange is a dinar = 2 U.S. cents. On this basis the national income aimed at for 1951 would be equal to 5,100 million dollars, or rather less than $325 per person. It is, however, so difficult to determine whether the official exchange rate represents anything like the relative purchasing power of money in the U.S. and Yugoslavia that it has been thought best to discuss the figures in terms of Yugoslav currency.

The value of industrial production is to be raised from the 1939 level of 25,500 millions of dinars to 126,000 millions, or almost five times. If these targets are seen in relation to the total national income, it will be seen that the share of industrial production in the total national income is to be raised from less than 20% in 1939 to almost 50% in 1951. This measures the heavy degree of industrialization implied in the Plan. The production of electric power is to be increased four times from 1,100 million KWH in 1939 to 4,350 million in 1951. In this development, the stress will be on hydro-electric power stations.

Within industrial production, the proportion of capital goods is to be increased from 43% in 1939 to 57% in 1951. From this we can calculate that the output of capital goods is to be increased about 6½ times over 1939, and the output of manufactured consumption goods about four times. Output of coal and coke is to be increased from 6 million tons in 1939 to 16½ million tons in 1951, the output of iron ore in similar proportion, from 600,000 tons to 1,500,000 tons, crude iron from 100,000 to 550,000 and steel from 235,000 to 760,000. If these figures are realized, Yugoslavia would acquire the power basis for a more developed industrial system which at present she lacks by comparison with Poland and Czechoslovakia. It will also be noted that the output of iron and steel is to be raised in a higher proportion than the output of iron ore. This indicates a tendency - general throughout the plan - to retain domestic raw materials in the country for further manufacture instead of exporting them in crude form. This aspect of the Plan was also specially stressed by Marshall Tito in his speech introducing the Five-Year Plan in the Yugoslav Parliament, when he criticized the previous method of exporting materials in their crude form for manufacturing abroad.

To complete the power basis of the new industrial system, oil production (which was practically non-existent in 1939) is to be developed to a figure of 450,000 tons in 1951.

In addition to increasing coal production, it is also planned to develop methods of economizing the consumption of coal in transport and industry, mainly by developing the use of lignite, coal dust and anthracite. On the other hand, wood - still largely used as fuel in industry and urban homes - is to be superseded by coal. Lignite is to be developed not only as a fuel but also as a chemical raw material.

The first article of the Plan also deals in general terms with handicrafts and small scale industries. The target is an output of 18,000 millions dinars in 1951 which is 50% higher than in 1939 (1). Small artisans are to get their due share in the allocations of raw materials and implements.

Transport is assigned a key part in the welding of the state into a single economic unit and the acceleration of development in the backward areas. For this purpose all branches of communications are to be looked at as a whole, rationalized, and their operating costs considerably reduced.

Finally, it is also planned to improve the smooth running of the economic machine by building up reserves of the main commodities and raw materials. For this purpose, a network of warehouses, silos and cold storage plants are provided for in the Plan.

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(1) The figures are expressed in dinars of constant purchasing power.

Article II deals with the development of agriculture. Apart from reiterating the general aims of agricultural development contained in the preamble, this article contains the following detailed targets for agriculture, 68,000 ploughs to be produced in 1951 (this is almost nine times the pre-war production); the output of agricultural fertilizers to be increased to 350,000 tons in 1951, this being almost five times the pre-war output; the area to be tilled by tractors to be increased threefold from 455,000 hectares (1946 figure) to 1,350,000 hectares in 1951. Food and vegetable processing is to be extended to 16 times the pre-war figure. 400,000 hectares are to be drained, and the same acreage is to be irrigated. The total acreage sown is to be increased by 465,000 hectares, or six per cent. The area under industrial and food crops is to be increased two and a half times compared with pre-war. Total agricultural production is to be increased to 20 per cent above the pre-war level.

It is hoped that the various measures contemplated - such as improvement of agricultural technique, application of increased quantities of fertilizers, better mechanical equipment on farms, etc. - will increase agricultural yields per acre, by about 15 per cent in the case of the main food cereals, 20 per cent in the case of maize, and by percentages varying from 8 to 30 in the case of other crops. The numbers of livestock are to be increased by percentages ranging from 16 for cows to 71 for hogs. The quality and yield of cattle is also to be improved at the same time. The development and rationalization of forestry and economy in the use of timber for fuel and building purposes is also put forward as a general objective in this article.

Article III deals with labor conditions. The aim is a continuous increase in the productivity of labor. For this purpose, technical and economic studies on the best layout of production are contemplated, the enforcement of discipline in work, accurate statistics and costing of production, a system of premium bonuses and piece rates as well as a differential wage system, development of a competitive spirit among workers, and improvement in training are all mentioned as methods of raising productivity and reducing operating costs in industry, building and transport by 25 to 40 per cent in the course of the Five-Year Plan. Workers are promised increased supplies of consumption goods, better housing facilities and improvements in safety and hygienic conditions in factories.

Article IV deals with technical resources. New scientific institutes and an increase in the number of competent professional technicians are laid down as general objectives in this article. The authorities also propose to draw up programs of scientific research in all branches of the national economy. The activities of all universities, institutes, etc. are to be adapted to the solution of the scientific and technical problems arising in connection with the Five-Year Plan.

Article V deals with the regional distribution of the proposed expenditure under the Five-Year Plan. As has been mentioned already, the aim is to equalize development within the country by concentrating expenditure on the most backward regions. Thus, while within the country as a whole the value of industrial production is to be increased five times compared with 1939, the corresponding multiples for the Republic of Macedonia are 26, and for Bosnia and Herzegovina 10-1/2. The region of Montenegro which hitherto has lacked virtually all industrial development, is also to obtain a share in the total investments. Of the total investment of 69,600 million of dinars planned for 1951, no less than 26,000 millions, or roughly 37 per cent are to go to these three backward parts of the country.

Article VI contains the general objectives for levels of consumption and standards of living. Some of the more important targets are (1951 expressed as a percentage of 1939): tinned food and vegetables 1600; tinned meat 900; tinned fish 550; textiles 223; shoes 250; household goods 400. Trading methods are to be improved, and trading costs to be reduced by 1951 so as to average less than 10 per cent of final retail prices. This is partly to be achieved by the use of co-operative trading methods.

New dwellings to the extent of 15 million square metres are to be completed by 1951.

Article VII deals with the extension of education and with health services. The total expenditure contemplated in this field can be listed as follows:

	Million of Dinars
Education	5,900
Theatres, Museums, etc.	1,300
Cinemas	1,500
Health Services	5,400
Sports	900
Total	15,000

This total of 15,000 million dinars compares with about 30,000 each on mining and electrification, and with about 20,000 to be spent on agricultural development. The general educational aim is to give to 60 per cent of all children seven years of schooling by 1951.

Article VIII contains the target figures set out in tabular form. These are reproduced as Appendix I to this chapter.(pp......)

V - DETAILED TARGETS

The second part of the Five-Year Plan contains in considerably more detail the measures planned specially in the fields of electrification and industrialization, together with some indication of the steps by which the targets planned are to be achieved.

As a general objective, domestic industries are to be adjusted as much as possible to the use of raw materials which are domestically produced in adequate quantities. The location of the new factories to be erected under the Five-Year Plan is to be rationally controlled, special regard to be paid to raw material supply, power facilities, and the special social structure of the various constituent regions. Further, general production methods are to be rationalized, conveyor-belt methods are to be introduced, quality of production to be controlled, and movement of stock and materials within each factory to be rationalized. By all these methods it is hoped to raise productivity of labor in industry by 66 per cent.

The plan next deals with the general scheme of industrialization, before dealing with particular industries individually. The following articles which have hitherto not been manufactured in Yugoslavia are listed as planned to be manufactured, some of them on a considerable scale; trucks, tractors, heavy locomotives, heavy building machinery, cranes, hydraulic turbines, large steam boilers, heavy and medium machine tools, heavy and medium electrical machinery and transformers, bicycles, typewriters, heavy agricultural machinery, electric cables, coke, seamless tubes, prefabricated houses, wireless sets, plastics, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibres, new types of nitrate fertilizers, and others.

(1) Electrification

Electrification is dealt with first. As has been mentioned already, the production of electric power is to be raised to about four times its 1939 level by 1951. This section of the plan makes it clear that in addition to this target a number of hydro-electric stations are to be constructed which will come into operation after 1951. In addition, a better distribution of the load by linking electricity services is planned, as well as a better utilization of the power stations by a planned disposal of surplus electric power. The most up-to-date methods are to be studied, and machinery, transmission cables and transformer stations are to be standardized.

(2) Fuel Development

Fuel economy is to be promoted by the widespread use of electricity, the use of small coal and coal dust in specially adapted furnaces, and the more general use of lignite, especially as a raw material for the chemical industries. Furnaces, industrial boilers, domestic ovens, etc. are all to be standardized.

The development of coal mining is to take place primarily in the coalfields which at present already supply the bulk of the coal mined. Special mention is made of the development of open-cast workings in some of the major brown coal and lignite fields. The quality of coal is to be improved by subsequent treatment and the necessary plants are provided for. The average percentage of dust is to be lowered from 27 per cent to 18 per cent for anthracite, from 15 to 13 per cent for brown coal and from 18 to 12 per cent for lignite. The utilization of by-products for the chemical industry is also to be greatly extended. Fuel waste arising in the reduction of the dust content of fuel is to be used as a raw material for the building industry. Research work on coal problems is to be specially encouraged and extended.

To deal with the 450,000 tons of oil which it is planned to produce in 1951 - as has already been mentioned - a new refinery is to be completed with a total capacity of 300,000 tons (in terms of crude oil) by the beginning of 1950. A second refinery is planned to be started in 1951. Surveys and borings are to be undertaken, both in the oil fields already known and in new areas. Shale oil deposits are to be exploited and their production pushed up to the highest possible figure.

(3) Metals

In the field of ferrous metals, the planned increase in the production of iron ore is to be achieved by the mechanization of the Ljubija and Vares mines. Systematic prospecting for manganese ore is planned, especially in Macedonia. A new blast furnace plant for the production of cast iron is projected in the Bosna Valley. The Gustanj Works are to be greatly extended and other plants reconstruct and mechanized. Part of the new output of iron is to be produced in electric furnaces; this, it is hoped, will reduce coke consumption. The production of ferro-alloys is to be increased to 17,000 tons in 1951, and for this purpose a new plant is to be erected near the chrome and manganese deposits and molybdenum mines.

As for non-ferrous metals, the output of copper from the Bor Mines is to be built up to 40,000 tons in the second half of 1948. At the same time, the output of lead is scheduled to reach 65,000 tons through the extension of the smelter in Trepca. Zinc output is to be increased to 20,000 tons, and a new electrolytic plant is to be erected. The production of aluminium is to reach eight times the 1939 level in 1951. The new aluminium industry is to be located in the area of Mostar, and is to utilize the bauxite deposits of Bosanska, Krupa, Mostar, Drnis and Istr. Two new rolling mills for non-ferrous metals are projected. Special research is to be undertaken on the problem of utilizing the sulphurous gases from the Bor Mines. General prospecting for new deposits of non-ferrous metals, especially of copper and antimony ore, is to be undertaken on a large scale.

In the case of other mining, salt production is to be built up to a figure of 235,000 tons by 1951. This would be sufficient to satisfy domestic needs. Another field on which attention is to be concentrated is the technology of fire-proof materials and fire-proof bricks, with fire-proof clay of the Arandjelovac Basin as its main raw material.

(4) Engineering

The development of engineering represents the core of the Five-Years Plan. Within the field of engineering again, the production of machine tools occupies a special place. Here, the two main lines along which progress is being sought, is the use of aluminium as a raw material and the organization of mass production with interchangeable components. The planned production of machine tools for 1951 is up to 5,100 tons. For this purpose three new factories are projected, one in Zagreb, the second in Sarajevo, and the third in Belgrade, to specialize on light, medium and heavy tools respectively. The aim is to produce universal machine tools for standardized general use.

Alongside with the primary need for improvement in the transport system, the manufacture of railway equipment plays a large part in the five-years plan. Targets for 1951 include 100 locomotives, 280 passenger coaches and luggage vans, and 5,500 freight cars. The main load of freight car production will be on the works at Kraljevo.

Hydraulic machinery is to be produced to the extent of 4,000 tons in 1951, mainly in new works at Ljubljana. Steam boilers are also to be domestically produced, with a target of 4,800 square metres of heated surface in 1951.

Agricultural machinery evidently is an important item in a country which for some time to come is bound to remain predominantly agricultural. The big share of agricultural machinery in the five-years plan was also mentioned by Marshal Tito and the President of the Five-Years Plan Commission in defending the plan against the criticism of undue neglect of agriculture. The production target for 1951 is 34,000 tons of machinery and implements for 1951. This includes 68,000 ploughs, over nine times the 1939 figure. The planned drainage and irrigation projects will also, of course, require large amounts of machinery, such as pumps etc. The projected output of tractors in 1951 is 1,500.

As for other engineering, 7,600 tons of building machinery are scheduled for 1951 together with 50,000 bicycles (and a corresponding production of spare parts) and 10,000 typewriters.

In the process of electrification, a large volume of electrical machinery and appliances of various kinds will also be required. Due provision for this is made in the plan. New works are planned to produce transformers, lead piping, generators, high tension material, wireless sets and other electrical engineering products. The production of insulating material will be based on the extensive use of plastics. High tension porcelain insulators are to be produced in Yugoslavia for the first time. In general, everything is to be done to encourage the domestic use of electricity. Cinema projectors are also among the planned products; this evidently links up with the expenditure on Cinemas under the heading of Education which has been mentioned above. According to the plan, 150,000 wireless sets and 7.8 million electric bulbs are to be produced in 1951. The latter figure would mean an increase of 550% over that of 1939.

(5) Other industries

The development of the chemical industry is also partly linked with agricultural developments. Detailed numerical targets are laid down in the plan not only for fertilizers as a whole but also separately for nitrates, sulphuric acids and calcium carbide, generally at high multiples of pre-war output. 35,000 tons of caustic soda, 50,000 tons of ammonia soda and 5,000 tons of plastics are among the outstanding other targets for 1951.

Among the plans for building materials, important features are the production of a pre-fabricated concrete combined with highly resistant steel for the erection of posts for electrification and telecommunication purposes. Cement output at 2.2 million tons in 1951 is to reach more than three times its prewar level.
Special mention is made of the need for increasing

productivity of labour in the manufacture of cement, bricks and tiles by mechanized hauling of raw materials and general improvement in their domestic transportation.

Glass and timber are important requirements within the framework of the five-years plan. For glass the provisions are for an increase in the output of ordinary glass to two and a half times pre-war levels, and for the initiation of the manufacture of special kinds of glass, such as optical glass, safety glass for automobiles, fire-proof glass, glass containers for medical purposes and glass for electric bulbs. In the case of timber the main project of the plan is for the merging and grouping of small sawmills, the scrapping of a number of obsolete sawmills, and a rationalization of the regional distribution of sawmills in order to economise transport.

The Plan contains targets for the food industry where at the same time quality, methods of packing and storage etc. are also to be improved. A sugar production of 230,000 tons is planned for 1951 to give a per capita consumption of 12 kilogrammes per annum. This is more than twice the 1939 figure. It is hoped to utilize the by-products of sugar manufacture for artificial fertilizers. Similarly, it is hoped that the manufacture of cattle feeding stuffs will benefit from the trebled production of vegetable oils by new improved methods of continuous extraction.

The processing and conservation of food and vegetables in the fruit growing districts is to be developed. This will involve a multiplication of cold storage plants. In developing the tobacco industry, special emphasis is laid on specialization among the various growing districts according to their special climatic characteristics, on improved methods of grading and blending of tobacco, improved packing of cigarettes and the development of methods of improving the aroma of domestic tobacco. On the labour side the introduction of air-conditioning in factories and special hygienic safeguards for workers are planned.

Since the expansion of the food industries is directly linked to the improvement of nutritional standards, special attention is given in the Five Years Plan to the increase of the dairy industry. Central dairies are to be opened in all the large cities and industrial centres. In 1951, 225,000 tons of milk are to be processed; this is 2.6 times the 1939 figure. Pasteurized and condensed milk is to be produced.

The production of textiles is to be more than doubled compared with 1939 (measured in terms of square metres.) The production target for 1951 includes 47,400 tons of cotton yarn and 250 million metres of cotton cloth. Woollen fabrics are scheduled to reach over 24 million metres, jute 17 and linen almost 20. Output of synthetic fibres is put down as 21 thousand tons for 1951. The general aim in the field of textiles is to utilize domestic raw materials to the highest possible degree, and to improve the balance between the spinning and weaving sections of the cotton industry. At the same time, the quality of textile products is to be improved and variety of choice by the final consumer is to be increased.

Complementary with the improvement in health services, the development of the output of pharmaceutical products is also given attention. Special emphasis is to be laid on the products required to combat malaria and tuberculosis and for the equipment of the clinics planned under the health section of the Five Years Plan. Among the targets, insulin figures to the extent of 100 million international units.

(6) Small scale industry.

As has been explained before in dealing with the general objectives of the Plan, the authors of the Plan are careful not to overlook the contribution made by small scale producers and independent artisans to national output. Among the specific plans drawn up to benefit small scale production worth mentioning as of special interest are attempts to supply to artisans waste products of industry which might be suitable as raw materials, such as metal shavings and chippings, waste products from leather, cotton waste, rubber waste, bristles feathers etc. Similarly, in allocating the output of industrial tools and implements, special attention is to be given to types of tools suitable for small scale producers. Another feature of the Five Years Plan in this field is a development of arts and crafts reflecting special national or regional traditions. Mention is made of lace and embroidery, rugs, carved wood, filigree and jewellery work, knitted goods and pottery. Such articles have, of course, always played a special part in Yugoslav rural life.

(7) Agriculture.

The drainage of 400,000 acres (which has already been described as a feature of the Plan) is to be implemented by constructing a number of new pumping stations, with a power capacity of 30,000 kilowatts. Reclamation of flooded areas is to take place along the rivers of the Danube, Sava, Tisa, and Morava. Similarly the areas of Macvansko Polje in Serbia, Lonjsko Polje in Croatia, Lake Skutari in Montenegro and the swamps along the Vardar and Black River in Macedonia are to be reclaimed. The irrigation target of 400,000 acres means a tenfold increase over 1939. Water resources are to be surveyed, and water control plans are to be drawn up for the tributaries of all the larger rivers. Additional land reclamation schemes and a permanent hydrographic service are to be initiated in the course of the Five Years Plan. Productivity of labour engaged in land reclamation is to be increased by 30%.

Turning next to arable land, the Plans provide for a replacement of maize by fodder or industrial crops in those parts of the country which are not among the primary grain producing areas. In the case of the main food cereals acreage is to be maintained but yield per acre to be increased by 15%. In maize the reduction in acreage by 20%, is to be offset by an increase in yield per acre; this is mainly to be achieved by the development of better seeds. The main expansion in agricultural output is to be achieved by extending industrial crops and fodder, in each case to over twice the pre-war acreage. The industrial crops especially to be extended include sugar beet, tobacco, cotton and other textile raw materials.

Apart from the increases in the number of livestock which have been mentioned already, the plans provide for a rise in the average yield of milk per cow to 200 litres. Improvements in sheep breeding are expected to increase the yield of wool per sheep by 20% and of meat by 10%. Large fattening centres are planned to help increase the number of fattened pigs to 2.5 million. Incubator stations for livestock are also provided for in the plan. Improvement of veterinary facilities (with corresponding repercussions on the planned production programme of the pharmaceutical industry) include a network of veterinary centres and dispensaries. Silos are planned for cattle feed as well as for human food. Artificial insemination is to be introduced on a wide scale.

State owned estates are to give guidance to agriculture by the demonstration of modern methods in farming and livestock raising, and by the production of high-grade seeds and food and wine cuttings.

In the field of forestry the Plan includes the reafforestation of 100,000 hectares and reclamation of some 150,000 hectares of neglected forest. Afforestation is to serve a number of purposes, prominent among them soil preservation, improvement of water supplies and increase in timber production. Partly with the help of afforestation and partly by other methods one half of the area now registered as subject to flooding is to be brought under proper flood control. A proper schedule for timber growth and felling is to be applied to at least 3 million hectares of forest area.

Lumbering operations are to be speeded up by the introduction of 2,000 motordriven or electrical saws. A number of new roads are to be built, trucks provided, and special rope-ways and narrow gauge railways are to be constructed in order to facilitate the transport of lumber. Carts used in lumber transport are to be fitted with rubber tires on a large scale.

(8) Transport and Communications

In the development of transport, a vital need in the case of Yugoslavia, a total sum of over 72,000 million dinars is to be invested under the Five Years Plan. The general idea is to develop the railroads as the backbone of the goods transport system. At the same time, however, motor transport is to relieve the railway system of short distance jobs and to supplement it in regions where railroads do not penetrate. Similarly, water transport is to be extended, especially for carrying bulky goods over long distances. All the various means of transport are to be looked upon as one co-ordinated whole, and quality and regularity of service is to be improved.

Taking railways first, the total traffic turnover forecast for 1951 in terms of ton kilometres, is 10,500 million, this being 3.3 times the 1939 figure. This increase is to be achieved partly by rather more than doubling (compared with 1939) the number of freight cars loaded, partly by increasing the average load per car from 10.4 to 14 tons, partly by reducing irregular loading, and partly by reducing the average turn-round of wagons to 4 days by 1951. Both locomotives and rolling stock are to be fully standardized. Fuel consumption per ton kilometre is to be reduced by 15% and general operating costs by 40%.

The construction programme of new railway lines provides for an increase in the total railway mileage from 9,693 kilometres in 1939 to 11,750 in 1951. The following lines are to be doubled: Pedsused-Sutla, Sagrab-Dugo Selo, Zemun-Novska, Savski Most-Tropvider, Lanovo-Niv.

The development of maritime shipping is another major objective of the Plan. A merchant marine of 600,000 gross tons is aimed at which compares with 390,000 tons in 1939. At the same time, the speed, equipment, safety and comfort of ships are all to be improved above 1939 standards. This is to be done with a special eye on the development of tourism. The harbour of Bjeka-Suvak in particular is to be restored and new plans have been announced since to develop the port of Fiume with an eye to displacing Trieste. Three new residential colleges for merchant navy personnel are projected as well as an expansion of the existing ones. Boat building yards on Lake Skutari are to be enlarged.

The tonnage moved by inland navigation is to be raised from the 1939 figure of 3.1 million tons to 3.5 million in 1951. The number of passengers transported is to be raised in a higher proportion from 822,000 to 1 million. The operating cost of inland shipping are to be reduced by 25%, mainly by better utilization of available tonnage. The war neglect of navigable channels in the main rivers and canals is to be fully made up. A drainage and navigation channel is to be cut from Sisk to Podsused. This important project would join Zagred by waterway to Belgrade and add an important artery to the transport system.

Air communications are to be increased, as measured by length of lines, 2.6 times in the case of inland lines and 4 times for airlines linking Yugoslavia with other countries. Ten up-to-date airports with full equipment are to be built. It is hoped to transport 160,000 persons by air in 1951, two-thirds of them on inland lines. Operating costs are to be reduced by 30%, the average mileage per plane is to be increased to 250,000 per annum and safety to be improved by better equipment and more training.

The number of motor vehicles is also to be greatly increased during the 1946-51 period, passenger cars by 70%, trailers by 50% trucks by 90% and motor buses by 130%. Garages and repair shops of a surface area of 230,000 square metres are projected, with the necessary equipment, to cater for this increased volume of motor transport. In the development of motor transport, due regard is again to be paid to the development of tourism. Standards of maintenance and handling are to be improved to reduce the number of motor cars under repair to less than 20% of the total number. Average utilization of the available car capacity is to be raised to 75%.

The increase in motor traffic will also involve corresponding improvements in road communications. Five hundred kilometres of new roads are projected (most of them on stone foundations), a system of by-pass roads is to be developed and large scale improvements in the existing road system are to be put in hand. New bridges totalling 700 metres in length are to be built from reinforced concrete. A specially important project is an automobile highway from Ljubljana through Zagreb to Belgrade. All the damaged bridges are to be fully repaired during the period encompassed by the Plan.

A general improvement is planned in telephone services and postal communications of all sorts. Specifically, the plan provides for 20,880 kilometres of new telephone and telegraph lines. All the State agricultural model stations are to be equipped with telephone, and all larger settlements are to be wired up. The capacity of telephone exchanges is to be increased by almost 64,000 switchboards, mainly of the automatic type. Five new broadcasting stations are to be installed, and over 600 new post offices and over 1400 new sub-post offices are other features of the plan. Postal services generally are to be improved and speeded up by mechanisation.

VI. TRAINING AND MANPOWER.

This is considered in a section of the Plan entitled "A Plan for Raising the Material and Cultural Level of the Population". The first items considered under this heading are labour and personnel problems. The main objective is to raise the number of skilled workers from 350,000 in 1946 to 750,000 in 1951. It may be noted that this increase, large as it is, is less than the planned increase in total industrial production even if the planned increase in labour productivity is taken into account. Thus it appears that the implementation of the Plan would involve a reduced share of skilled labour over industry as a whole. In regulating the influx of the new skilled labour into industry a system of employment exchanges is to play a big part. Special training courses for workers are also planned to qualify them for administrative posts.

The number of non-manual employee with secondary (high-school) education is to be raised from 65,000 to 150,000 in 1951. To achie this objective, a general expansion of secondary schools, both general and technical is provided for.

The annual supply of University-trained personnel is to be raised to 5,000 a year. For this purpose universities are to be enlarged, new equipment provided, and teachers freed as much as possible from administrative duties to permit them to concentrate on their teaching duties. Enrollment of students and their distribution over the various faculties is to be controlled to secure priority for those considered most important at the moment (presumably largely the scientific and technical faculties). The distribution of university graduates over the different occupations and industries is also to be controlled. Instruction generally is to be closely linked with practical production problems and business life.

The next section of the Plan contains numerical targets for the increase in the productivity of labour and reduction in real costs. For this purpose systematic record keeping by firms is to be enforced, standard costing and technical costing to be initiated, industrial research encouraged and raw materials standardized as far as possible. The targets for real cost reduction are stated to be 31% in mining, 25% in industry, 33% in electricity, 28% in building and 40% in railway transport. These reductions do not include such reductions as may be made possible by a fall in the cost of raw materials, and they do not take into account the improved quality of goods and services.

These cost reductions are a combined result of increased labour productivity and mechanization. Taking the first factor - increased labour productivity - by itself, the plan aims at increasing productivity of labour by 90% in mining, 66% in industry, and 56% in building - comparing 1946 with 1951.

VII. HOUSING AND SOCIAL SERVICES.

Next, the plan turns to problems of housing and municipal services. Apart from completing the general job of repairing the heavy war damage to houses, the target for new building is 15 million square metres of housing accommodation,(1) at a total expenditure of 30,000 million dinars. Out of this total almost one half is to be reserved for settlements of industrial workers, miners and transport workers.

Prefabricated houses are to be mass produced in standardized sections, and a general programme of scientific and technical research in building methods and the production of building materials is indicated.

Municipal services are to be greatly developed, detailing transport, roads, markets, street lighting, public baths, laundries, cleaning, parks, open spaces, sport fields etc. Development of these services also entails the complementary production of sanitary goods, lighting installations etc. The total planned outlay on the development of municipal services is 7,000 million dinars. The physical targets include 1,500 kilometres of water-mains, 1,560 kilometres of sewers, 1,250 kilometres of new streets, 40 kilometres of tramway lines, 55 kilometres of trolleybus lines and public baths for 3,500 persons.

The development of municipal transport services will involve the construction of 300 new street cars, 170 motor buses and 100 trolley buses. Town plans are to be prepared in the course of the Five Year Plan for 20 of the larger cities of the country. Belgrade in particular is to be developed into a worthy national capital. The new public and administrative buildings required in connection with these improvements in Belgrade and elsewhere are reckoned to involve a total expenditure of 3,000 million dinars.

The Plan also considers problems of general education. Illiteracy is to be completely wiped out and compulsory elementary education universally applied. Educational work is to be specially concentrated in what are now the most backward regions of the country.

Total educational expenditure under the Plan amounts to 5,900 million dinars. New schools with a total surface area of 1 million square metres are to be constructed. Among the cinema developments planned, there are noteworthy the creation of a film studio outside Belgrade and the provision of travelling film units. This will bring the educational and entertainment values of the cinema to the Yugoslav countryside.

For the radio, the more specific plans provide for a medium wave station of 150 kilowatts capacity and shortwave stations of 210 kilowatts. A radio research laboratory is also to be set up.

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(1) This is equivalent to perhaps 200,000 family housing units.

The detailed plans for the projected expenditure on health services include 110 new hospitals with 14,300 beds. This would increase the number of hospital beds per thousand inhabitants from 2.05 in 1939 to 3.1 in 1951. This increase is again scheduled to be specially heavy in the backward areas of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Macedonia. Plans for sports, physical training etc., have already been mentioned in summarizing the preamble of the plan.

VIII - TRADE AND DISTRIBUTION

Trade and distribution are expected to have to carry an increasing load as the standard of living is expected to improve in the course of the Five Years Plan. The total value of retail sales (and since stable values are assumed, also its total volume) is planned to be increased by 80% over the five years. As supplies gradually improve, rationing of food and other articles is to be gradually abandoned and more attention is to be paid to consumers' preferences and variety of choice. Wholesale trading is to remain in the hands of the State. Supplies to villages and workers settlements are to be specially taken care of, primarily through co-operative trading chains.

The number of restaurants is to be increased by 70% and the number of meals served to be greatly multiplied. Tourism is to be encouraged and a volume three times that of pre-war is aimed at. State hotels are to play an important part in increasing the accommodation available.

IX - DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD REGIONS.

As has been repeatedly mentioned in the previous analysis of the Plan, the elimination of internal inequalities by bringing up the backward areas of the country to the average level runs as a general theme through the Plan. The general target figures for the more rapid increase of industrial production and investment in the backward regions of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro have already been mentioned. This industrial development in the backward regions is to be based as much as possible on local raw materials and the natural wealth of those backward regions. Industries which are specially mentioned for development in Bosnia and Herzegovina include heavy and chemical industries and an increase of coal output in the coal fields of Kossovo and Metohija. The backward parts of the republic are also to be specially favored in the regional distribution of prospecting operations for new natural resources. Another prominent feature in the development of Macedonia and Montenegro is to be large scale improvement and river control schemes combined with land reclamation. Forestry in the backward regions by the replanting of decaying woods and of clearings is also specially stressed. Similarly, educational and health expenditure is to be heavily concentrated on the backward regions.

Next, the Plan proceeds to lay down the key data in the planned development of the various constituent republics.

Taking Serbia first, the Plan provides for a coal output of 877,000 tons of coal and 1.3 million tons of lignite in 1951, and an output of cast iron of 10,600 tons which is almost 5 times the 1946 figure. Other detailed targets for the Serbian region are described in the statistical appendix. Improvements schemes in Serbia include the drainage of swamps and flooded areas along the rivers Danube, Sava, Tisa, and Morava. Irrigation is planned specially for the regions of the Vojvodina and Metohija. In stock breeding, the northern part is to specialize on raising horses and horn meat cattle, the southern part on sheep breeding. The cereal and maize producing parts are to be diversified by introducing fattening of hogs as a major line of production.

Croatia is also listed for universal increase in industrial output as can be seen from the statistical appendix. The main special features are the planned production of steam boilers, of plastics to the extent of 1,000 tons, a trebling of the acreage for industrial crops, production of seed potatoes for export to the other parts of the country, expansion of fruit growing and viticulture in Dalmatia, land improvement schemes in Lonjako Polje and drainage of some larger areas of marsh land.

In Slovenia the manufacture of turbines for hydroelectric stations is to be introduced, with a 1951 output target of 2,500 tons. Similarly, the region is planned to become the main center for the manufacture of bicycles and typewriters. The region is also to become a center for developing new highly reproductive breeds of horn cattle. 4,000 hectares of rocky and barren land are to be replanted with trees. For the rest, a reference to the statistical appendix shows a planned expansion all along the line in agriculture and industry.

The main plans for Bosnia and Herzegovina include the introduction of the manufacture of building machinery and a particularly heavy increase in the output of electric power, reclamation of flooded areas and an increase in the production of cereals along the Sava river. Tobacco cultivation in Herzegovina is to be greatly extended. The marsh lands in the central and southern parts of this region are to be partially drained. The breeding of horses in the mountain regions of Bosnia is to be encouraged, and sheep breeding is to be developed throughout the region.

In Macedonia, manufacture of cast iron is to be introduced for the first time, with 3,000 tons aimed at for 1951. Output of electric power is to be increased 14 times over and above the 1939 figure. The acreage under industrial, fodder and garden crops is also to be heavily multiplied above the pre-war level. The swampy areas along the Varda and the Black River (Crna Reka) are to be drained and other areas to be irrigated.

Montenegro is especially to expand its output of timber and develop industries based on timber such as furniture (1,100 suites are planned for 1951). The coastal areas are to develop fruit growing and cultivation of wine. Land improvement schemes are planned mainly for the area around Lake Skutari and the valley of Byelopavelidjka. In addition there is the usual general expansion as is evident from the statistical appendix.

X - EXECUTION AND REALIZATION

The third part of the Plan deals with problems of execution and realization. It starts with a declaration of a firm intent to take all the necessary steps to implement the Plan. The Government itself will exercise supervision over development projects under the Plan, it will enact the necessary regulations, it will give general instructions to the constituent republics both in connection with long-range development under the Five Years

Plan and with the annual stages by which this development is to be implemented, and finally it will draw up annual stages for the Five Years Plan for the country as a whole. It is also specially mentioned that the Government will consider it as one of its functions to ensure the full participation of the general population in the execution of the Plan.

It is made a point of "duty and honor" for each citizen loyally to discharge the duties imposed by the Plan and to abide by the decrees issued in connection with it. Civil servants are enjoined to execute their duties conscientiously, punctually and in disciplined fashion. The principle of individual responsibility of everyone charged with any duties in the allocation of materials, power, labor, capital, etc., is specifically stated.

Equality of treatment in the procurement of supplies and any other help requisite for the fulfillment of their tasks is promised to all agencies, whether official, collective, cooperative or private. Farmers and small scale producers are specially assured of government support.

The trade unions and other workers organizations are to be encouraged and supported by the Government to organize "socialist competition" among workers, farmers, non-manual workers and professional groups with a view to fulfilling and exceeding the Five Years Plan. Shock workers (similar to the Russian Stakhanovites) are to be specially encouraged and rewarded; the same applies to inventors and good workers generally. All these groups are promised special consideration in pay and general living conditions.

All government departments are to reorganize their internal organization so as to fit in with the requirements of the Five Years Plan and to assure the highest possible effectiveness. This applies both to the central government and to the government of the constituent republics. The Plan does not, however, itself lay down the detailed administrative organization and reorganization which the execution of the Plan will entail.

In order to understand the administrative framework in which the Five Year Plan is to be implemented it must be understood that the People's Republic of Yugoslavia is a federation of six republics: Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Macedonia and Montenegro. Each republic has its own constitution parliament and government. This means that the various government departments concerned with the execution of the Five Years Plan are usually duplicated, one Central Government Department and six similar Departments for each of the six Republics. Such an arrangement evidently raises problems of coordination which will have to be solved in the course of the execution of the Five Years Plan. The parallelism between the central authorities and the six federated republics is also repeated in the process of preparing and executing the plan itself. In addition to the Planning Commission drawing up the combined plan there are separate planning commissions for each of the six constituent Republics.

It is clear that the Plan will involve some administrative changes. For instance, in view of the great importance of electrification in the Five Years Plan a new Ministry of

Electrification has been created which is separate from the Ministry of Industry. The new Minister appointed to this post is himself an engineer and therefore well qualified to be responsible for the technical aspects of the electrification programme.

The starting point of the Five Years Plan is defined as January 1, 1947. This means that the Plan is retrospective to the extent of four months, since it was not presented and approved until the end of April, 1947.

SUPPLEMENT TO YUGOSLAVIA SECTION

II. FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEMS.

As has been mentioned before, the official Plan does not itself contain any export or import targets or any other indication of how far foreign help is counted upon in implementing the Plan. Other data, however, supplied by the Yugoslav authorities in connection with the Secretary-General's Report on the Needs of the Devastated Areas of the United Nations, together with data supplied to the Technical Committee on Post-UNRRA Relief permit of an addition of the foreign trade part to the targets of the Plan, at least for the first year of the currency of the Plan (1947).

The total Government import programme for 1947 aims at 505 million US dollars. Within this programme, capital equipment accounts for 134 millions, or, if we add farm machinery, to 149 millions - a bigger item than food which accounts for 118 millions. This heavy representation of capital goods is another reflection of the nature of the Five Years Plan. Among the individual import items listed, livestock (33 millions), raw cotton (22 millions), cotton yarn (24 millions), and chemicals and minerals (25 millions) are the most important items.

The estimate of the U.N. Special Technical Committee for minimum relief import requirements for 1947 (after deducting UNRRA supplies in the early part of 1947) was 194 millions. The difference between this lower figure and the Government programme may be taken to be imports for purposes of reconstruction and rehabilitation and development in implementation of the Five Years Plan. For comparative purposes however, the Government figure of 505 millions should be lowered to 464 millions, in order to take account of UNRRA shipments.

The total estimated available means of payment for 1947 imports consists of some 135.5 millions from proceeds from exports (adding visible and invisible) of which, however, 10 millions were deemed not to be available for financing import needs. This leaves a gap of 68 millions even on the minimum relief import requirements, and a gap of no less than 335 millions on the total Government Programme. Against this gap the total available in gold and foreign exchange was 37 millions and other external assets 47 millions.

These other external assets consist of gold immobilized with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. From these figures it is quite evident - even on the extreme assumption that all the available gold, foreign exchange and other assets could be liquidated to finance the 1947 import surplus - that Yugoslavia will need external credit or else the Government import programme will have to be drastically cut. It must be assumed that the Five Years Plan has been drawn up on the basis of the Government import programme. Any drastic cut in the import programme is therefore likely to have repercussions on the targets of the Five Years Plan, but it is not possible, at this stage, to forecast their nature or extent.

In physical terms, the Government import programme includes 695 thousand tons of food products, 64 thousand tons of textiles, 79 thousand tons of fertilizers, 40 thousand tons of synthetic rubber and other crude rubber products, 10 thousand tons of steel, 26 thousand tons of steel sheets and other semi-finished steel products, 380 thousand tons of fuel and lubricants and 446 thousand tons of coal and coke.

Among transport equipment, of which import requirements amount to 69 million dollars, the most important items are, in this order; rails and accessories, telecommunications equipment, building machinery and equipment, locomotives and freight cars.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX I

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

I. NATIONAL INCOME (Milliard of dinars)	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939 %
Gross production	203	366.6	180
National income	132	255.0	193
Capital expenditure	20	69.6	348
Capital expenditure as a percentage of national income	15.2%	27.3%	
National income per head of the population (dinars)	8,464	15,625	185
II. INDUSTRAILIZATION (Milliard of dinars)			
1. Value of industrial production (Based on average gross cost price in 1947)	25.5	126.0	494
2. Value of production of:			
Coal	2.4	6.0	250
Ferrous Metals	2.7	9.3	344
Non-ferrous Metals	2.1	8.3	157
Electric Power	1.0	4.0	400
Heavy Industry	1.6	11.0	688
Electrical Engineering Industry	0.4	4.0	1,000
Chemical Industry	0.9	8.2	911
Building Materials Industry	0.8	6.5	813
3. Industrial production per head of population (at 1947 sales prices in dinars)	3,378	10,625	315
4. Percentage share of total industrial production:			
capital goods (Group A)	43	57	
consumption goods (Group B)	57	43	
5. Industrial and agricultural production (at 1947 prices):			
(a) Total in milliard of dinars	116.5	266.7	229
Industrial production	52.7	170.0	323
Agricultural production	63.8	96.7	152
(b) Percentage shares			
Industrial production	45	64	
Agricultural production	55	36	

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939 %
III. SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY (milliard of dinars)			
1. Small-scale production and repairs - total value:	12.0	18.0	150
including:			
Production	10.0	13.0	130
(of this supplied by Small Producers Associations)	(1.0)	(4.0)	(400)
Repairs	2.0	5.0	250
of this supplied by Small Producers Associations	(0.5)	(1.5)	(300)
2. Raw material, fuel and oil requirements		7.0	
3. Tools and machinery requirements		0.75	
IV. AGRICULTURE			
1. Total acreage sown ('000's of hectares)	7,235	7,700	106
2. Improvement works:			
Drainage ('000's of hectares)		400	
Irrigation ('000's of hectares)		400	
3. Agricultural production (milliard of dinars)	63.8	96.7	151
4. Number of tractors in agricultural machinery stations	1,480xx	3,880	262
5. Area worked by tractors ('000's of hectares)	455xx	1,350	297
6. Artificial fertilizers ('00's of quintals)	3,625xx	35,000	965
V. FORESTRY			
Area afforested annually (Hectares)	9,046	20,000	222
Felling of timber ('000's of cubic metres)	22,700	18,500	84
VI. RAILWAYS			
Net ton-kilometres (Million)	4,242xxx	10,500	250
Goods carried ('000's of tons)	19,032xxx	53,200	279
Number of cars loaded ('000's)	1,794xxx	3,800	212
Passengers carried (million kilometres)	3,015xxx	5,050	166

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xx 1946 figures

xxx 1938 figures

VII. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
1. New annual capital expenditure (milliard of dinars)	13.5	69.6	516
including:			
Mining and Metallurgy	0.8	7.0	875
Electric power production	0.8	7.3	913
Industry	1.9	9.8	516
Building	0.2	1.1	550
Agriculture	1.4	5.1	364
Forestry	1.2	0.8	400
Communications	3.0	20.5	683
Commerce	0.3	2.0	667
Non-commercial activities	4.9	16.0	327
2. New capital expenditure for the 1947-1951 period (milliard of dinars), total		278.8	
including:			
Mining and Metallurgy		30.8	
Electric Power production		30.1	
Industry		54.9	
Building		3.5	
Agriculture		19.4	
Forestry		3.6	
Communications		72.6	
Commerce		7.8	
Non-commercial activities		55.7	

VIII. REMOVAL OF INEQUALITIES IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLICS.

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
1. Value of the industrial production (based on average gross cost price in 1947 - in milliard of dinars)			
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia - total	25.5	126.0	494
comprising:			
People's Republic of Serbia	9.7	40.4	417
" " of Croatia	7.1	32.1	452
" " of Slovenia	6.4	23.4	366
" " of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.0	21.1	1,054
" Republic of Macedonia	0.3	7.9	2,633
" Republic of Montenegro	0.0	1.1	
2. Amount of Capital Expenditure in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, total (milliard of dinars)	13.5	[xxxx] 69.6	516

[xxxx] 1946 figures, excluding the value of voluntary labour and of material from domestic reserves.

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
comprising:			
People's Republic of Serbia	4.3	18.9	439
" " of Croatia	3.8	17.7	466
" " of Slovenia	1.9	7.0	368
" " of Bosnia & Herzegovina.	2.4	17.3	721
" " of Macedonia	0.7	5.6	800
" " of Montenegro	0.4	3.1	775

IX. ACTUAL AMOUNTS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL ITEMS PRODUCED PER HEAD OF POPULATION:

Coal (kilograms)	389	1,031	245
Steel (kilograms)	15	48	320
Aluminium (kilograms)	0.1	0.8	800
Electric Power (kilowatts)	71	272	383
Cement (kilograms)	42.5	137.5	324
Glass (square metres)	0.1	0.3	300
Paper (kilograms)	3.2	9.0	281
Textiles (metres)	8.7	19.4	223
Footwear (pairs)	0.4	1.0	250
Sugar (kilograms)	6.9	14.4	208
Tobacco (kilograms)	1.1	2.9	264
Beer (litres)	2.7	6.5	241

STATISTICAL APPENDIX II

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION PLAN IN QUANTITIES.

		1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
1.	Coal			
	Coal - total (1000's of tons)	6,068	16,500	272
2.	Oil (1000's of tons)			
	Crude oil	1	450	45,000
	Benzine	4[x]	75	1,875
	Including: Synthetic benzine	....	20	......
3.	Ferrous Metals (1000's of tons)			
	Iron ore	613	1,500	245
	Crude iron	101	550	545
	Steel	235	760	323
	Ferro-alloys (tons)	13,695	17,000	124
	Rolling-mill products (1000's of tons)	183	570	311
	Including: (1000's of tons)			
	Sectional Steel	....	210	....
	Manganese ore	4	46	1,150
4.	Non-Ferrous Metals (1000's of tons)			
	Copper	42	40	95
	Including:			
	Electrolitic copper	12	36	300
	Zinc (tons)	4,918	20,000	407
	Lead (1000's of tons)	11	65	591
	Clay? (tons)	7,675	56,000	730
	Aluminium (tons)	1,776	18,000	732
	Rolled & pressed products of non-ferrous metals (tons)	5,731	20,000	450
5.	Non-Metals (1,000's of tons)			
	Fire-proof material	18	186	1,033
	Crude magnesium	33	156	473
	Asbestos	...	16	....
	Salt	75	235	313
6.	Heavy Industry			
	Machine Tools (units)	40	3,000	7,500
	Metal-working machinery	...	2,100	.....
	Locomotives (units)	...	100	.....
	Works Locomotives (units)	...	200	.....
	Freight cars (on 2 axles) (units)	19	5,500	28,947
	Passenger cars (units)	...	280	.....
	Flat cars (units)	570	12,000	2,105
	Hydraulic machinery (tons)	...	4,000	.....
	Steam boilers (square metres)	...	4,820	.....
	Cranes (tons of capacity)	...	1,550	.....

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[x] 1946 figures.

		1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
6.	Heavy Industry (contd.)			
	Building machinery (tons)	...	7,620	....
	Agricultural machinery and implements (tons)	...	34,000	....
	Including:			
	Ploughs	7,300	68,000	932
	Seed-drills	...	22,000	...
	Mowers	...	1,200	...
	Machinery for mines and factories (tons)	...	2,500	...
	Trucks (units)	...	6,000	...
	Bicycles (units)	...	50,000	...
	Tractors (units)	...	1,500	...
	Typewriters (units)	...	10,000	...
7.	Electrical Engineering Industry			
	Electrical machinery (kilowatts)	4,300	135,000	3,140
	Transformers (kilowatts)	...	360,000	...
	Uninsulated and insulated cables (tons)	2,200	8,100	368
	Cables for strong & weak current (tons)	...	10,000	...
	Wireless sets (1,000's)	...	150,000	...
	Electric Bulbs (1,000's)	1,195	7,800	656
8.	Chemical Industry (tons)			
	Sulphuric acid	14,100	92,000	652
	Copper sulphate	12,883	22,000	171
	Artificial fertilizer	72,770	350,000	481
	Plastics	...	5,000	...
	Soap	16,000	28,000	175
	Calcium carbide	63,611	126,000	198
	Soda ammonia	21,967	50,000	228
	Caustic soda	13,914	35,000	252
	Synthetic rubber	...	10,000	...
9.	Cement, Building Material and Glass Industries			
	Cement (1,000's of tons)	663	2,200	330
	Smooth glass (1,000's of sq.metres)	1,678	4,600	275
	Hollow glass (1,000's of tons)	12	30	250
	Prefabricated concrete (1,000's of tons)	...	170	...
	Gypsum (1,000's of tons)	8	150	1,875
	Asbestos & cement roofing materials (1,000's of sq.metres)	1,000	4,700	470
	Prefabricated houses (1,000's of square metres)	...	460	...
	Tiles (Million units)	192	586	305
	Bricks (million units)	639	1,376	215
	Lime (1,000's of tons)	120	340	283
10.	Timber Industry			
	Sawn timber (1,000's of cubic metres)	...	1,650	...
	Plywood (cubic metres)	18,500	48,400	262
	Furniture (sets)	10,494x	41,000	391

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x 1946 figures.

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
10. Timber Industry (contd.)			
Acetic Acid (tons)	850	850	100
Wood alcohol (tons)	350	350	100
Acetone (tons)	100	100	100
Wood hydrolysis (tons of spirits)	...	4,800	...
Tannin	9,420	7,600	81
Impregnated sleepers (sq. metres)	1,200 *	6,000	500
Matches (cases of 5,000 matches)	55,800	55,800	100
Wood fibre products (tons.)	...	32,000	...
11. Wood, Cellulose & Paper Industry.			
Paper (tons)	50,210	145,000	289
Including:			
Printing paper	630	36,000	5,714
Natron paper	4,920	10,000	203
Cellulose	35,570	87,000	245
Wood by-products	5,620	63,000	1,121
12. Textile Industry			
Cotton yarn (1,000's of tons)	23 *	47.4	206
Cotton textiles (million of metres)	116 *	250	216
Jute textiles (million of metres)	4.3 *	17.3	402
Linen textiles (million of metres)	2.1 *	19.7	951
Woollen textiles (million of metres)	13.3 *	24.2	181
Spun hemp and tow (1,000's of tons)	9 *	73	811
Spun flax and tow (1,000's of tons)	0.3 *	5.4	1,800
Artificial fibres (1,000's of tons)	...	21,000	...
Stockings (million of pairs)	15.8 *	20.5	130
13. Leather and Footwear Industry			
Croupous (tons)	1,746	4,400	260
Raw hide waste (tons)	2,310	6,000	258
Upper leather (100's of sq.metres)	7,700	17,000	221
Pigs hides (1,000's of feet) ?	2,500	10,000	400
Other hides (1,000's of feet)?	12,000	25,000	206
Strap leather	290	290	100
Footwear with leather soles (1,000's pairs)	3,250	6,500	200
Footwear with rubber soles (1,000's pairs)	800	1,500	250
14. Rubber Industry			
Automobile tires (covers)(units)	3,000 *	160,000	5,333
Automobile tires (inner tubes) (units)	5,700 *	190,000	3,333
Bicycle tires (covers)(units)	156 *	2,640	1,692
Bicycle tires (inner tubes) (units)	152 *	2,950	1,941
Rubber shoes (1,000 of pairs)	2,360 *	7,600	322
Including:			
Rubber sandals....(1,000 of prs.)	1,705 *	4,400	258
15. Food Industry			
Beet sugar (tons)	107,599	230,000	214
Molasses, molasses sugar & molasses products (tons)	11,033	80,000	725
Vegetable oil (tons)	24,676	75,000	804
Canned fruit and vegetables (tons)	5,541	87,000	1,570
Tobacco (tons)	16,525	46,000	278
Industrial meat processing (tons)	14,336	125,000	872
Tinned fish (tons)	814	4,500	553
Beer (1,000's of hectolitres)	426.6	1,040	244
Yeast (tons)	3,970	68,780	1,732

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* 1946 figures

ARTICLE 29

ELECTRIFICATION.

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Production of Electric Power, total (millions of kilowatts)	1,100	4,350	395
Including:			
For mines	330	1,520	461
For factories	490	1,560	318
For electric railways	---	120	---
For farms	5	100	2,000
For homes	80	350	438
For other consumption	45	200	445
Wastage	150	500	333

ARTICLE 30

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN THE SEVERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLICS

Production of Electric Power, total (millions of kilowatts)	1,100	4,350	395
Including:			
People's Republic of Serbia	275	1,050	382
People's Republic of Croatia	325	950	292
People's Republic of Slovenia	360	1,300	361
People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovenia	120	800	667
People's Republic of Macedonia	15	215	1,433
People's Republic of Montenegro	5	35	700
Total output of Electric Power, attributable to: Federal production, in millions of kilowatts	100	3,800	3,800
Production of Republics and localities, in millions of kilowatts		550	

PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION*

Farming	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
1. Area (1,000's of hectares)			
Improvement works:			
Drainage	----	400	----
Irrigation	----	400	----
Acreage sown	7,235	7,700	106
Including:			
Cereals	6,240	5,710	92
Whereof:			
Wheat	2,260	2,300	102
Maize	2,794	2,300	83
Industrial crops	204	500	245
Including:			
Sugar Beet	47	100	212
Hemp	59	100	170
Flax	15	40	268
Cotton	6	25	415
Sunflower seed	19.6	75	381
Soya	3.5	25	715
Tobacco	19	50	263
Poppy seed	7	12	171
Fodder crops	361	840	233
Garden produce	430	650	151
Whereof:			
Potatoes	269	360	134
2. Yield per hectare (metric quintals)**			
Cereals:			
Wheat	11.3	13	115
Maize	16.1	19.8	120

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* 1946 figures

** Not in the text (translator's note)

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
2. (continued)			
Industrial crops			
Sugar beet	175.6	230	130
Hemp	9.3	10	108
Flax	------	7.5	---
Cotton	2.3	3	130
Sunflower seed	15	17	113
Soya	10	12	120
Tobacco	8.6	9.5	111
Garden produce:			
Potatoes	70	90	129
3. Production (100's of metric quintals)			
Cereals	768,060	871,000	113
Including:			
Wheat	239,831	299,000	125
Maize	425,394	443,900	104
Industrial crops			
Sugar beet	61,606	230,000	374
Hemp	3,901	10,000	256
Flax	-------	3,000	---
Cotton	73	750	1,028
Sunflower seed	1,654	12,750	770
Soya	193	3,000	1,550
Tobacco	1,361	4,750	350
Garden produce:			
Potatoes	188,300	324,000	172
Fruit and Vine-growing*			
Number of fruit trees, total (1,000's)	73,417	72,703	99
Including:			
Apples	8,812	9,600	109
Plums	43,803	40,000	91
Olives	4,689	5,000	107

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* The production figures for fruit, grapes and wine in the 1939 column represent a ten-year average

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Fruit production (,00's of metric quintals)	86,579	101,270	117
Including:			
Apples	14,066	19,200	136
Plums	50,524	52,000	103
Olives	2,800	4,000	143
Fruit-trees grown (,000's)	1,991	5,000	251
Vineyards (,000's of hectares)	223	235	105
Grape harvest (,00's of metric quintals)	72,565	102,000	140
Including:			
Wine (,00's of metric quintals)	41,212	52,000	126
Planted with Melissa (hectares)	-	1,250	-
Livestock			
Number of animals (,000's)			
Horses	1,273	1,160	91
Horned cattle	4,225	4,920	116
Hogs	3,504	6,000	171
Sheep	10,153	14,800	146
Poultry	22,450	31,300	140
Livestock -production data:			
Beef (kilograms)	175	190	109
Pork (kilograms)	96	112	117
Milk-yield per cow (litres)	900	1,100	122
Wool-yield per sheep (kilograms)	1.25	1.50	120
Livestock products (,00's of metric quintals)			
Meat	39,850	46,490	117
Fat	8,140	12,440	153
Milk	220,000	319,900	145
Wool	1,260	1,900	150
Eggs (million)	882.5	1,560	176

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Livestock products (continued)			
Croupons (,000's of units)	845	1,050	124
Kips (,000's of units)	6,925	9,920	144
Veterinary Services			
Travelling veterinary units	4	350	8,700
Biological preparations (,00's of litres)	65.5	136	208
Chemical and pharmaceutical preparations (tons)	-	200	-
Mechanization of Agriculture			
1. Agricultural tractor stations			
Number of agricultural tractor stations	89[*]	100	112
Tractors (15 h.p.) (units)	3,990[*]	4,500	113
Seed drills (units)	1,830[*]	5,000	273
Acreage worked by tractors (tilled under contract) (,000's of hectares)	455[*]	1,350	297
Tilled under contract, per tractor (15 h.p.) (hectares)	114[*]	300	263
2. Agricultural machinery and implements (units)[**]			
Tractors		4,180	
Tractor-drawn ploughs		1,000	
Yoked ploughs		250,000	
Seed drills		50,000	
Binders		4,000	
Combined harvesting machines		240	
Mowers		6,000	
Threshers (10-ton)		4,000	
Winnowing-machines		15,000	

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[*] The production per hectare in the total production in the 1939 column represents a ten-year average.

[**] The figures in the 1951 column represent a five-year supply.

Agricultural Chemicals	1939	1951	1951 as of 1939
1. Artificial fertilisers, total (1000's of metric quintals)	3,625x	35,000	965
2. Crop prophylaxis'(tons)			
Copper sulphate	9,562x	12,000	126
Sulphur and sulphur preparations	2,305x	4,210	182
Carbolic preparations for fruit trees	1,530x	21,600	1,412
Substances for spraying cereal seeds	277xx	580	209
State Domains			
Agricultural acreage (1000's of hectares)	202xx	300	149
Acreage sown	96.3xx	150	156
Including:			
Cereals	64.5xx	84	130
Industrial crops	15.5xx	18	116
Fodder crops	12 xx	40	333
Garden produce	4.3xx	7.5	175
Total Production (1000's of metric quintals)			
Cereals	7,833xx	21,840	280
Sugar beet	4,991xx	20,000	400
Hemp	330xx	2,940	890
Sunflower seed	402xx	608	151
Number of livestock (units)			
Horses	9,809xx	14,500	148
Horned cattle	20,960xx	60,000	287
Hogs	55,026xx	261,000	475
Sheep	22,328xx	159,200	715
Animal products			
Meats (1000's of metric quintals)	188xx	400	213
Fats (1000's of metric quintals)	80xx	250	312
Milk (1000's of hectolitres)	85,135xx	408,000	480
Wool (metric quintals)	116xx	2,900	250
Croupon leather (units)	1,553xx	5,000	193
Kips (units)	1,855xx	50,000	270

ARTICLE 32

FORESTRY PRODUCTION PLAN

Amount of timber to be felled ('000's of cubic metres)	27,200	18,500	84
Including supply for industry ('000's of cubic metres)	9,500	8,500	89

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x The production per hectare in the total production in the 1939 column represents a ten-year average.

xx 1946 figures.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
1. Railway Communications			
Freight loaded ('000's of cars)	1,794	3,800	212
Freight loaded ('000's of tons)	19,032	53,200	279
Transport turnover ('000,000's of net kilometres)	4,242	10,500	250
Average load carried on 2-axle cars(tons)	10.4	14	134
Number of passengers conveyed ('000's)	56,165	90,000	160
Turnover of passenger traffic ('000,000's of passenger-kilometres)	3,015	5,050	166
Average daily car-loading (units)	4,912	10,500	212
Whereof on ordinary gauge tracks(units)	3,700	8,800	238
Length of systems operated(kilometres)	9,693	11,750	120
Whereof ordinary gauge (kilometres)	7,395	8,550	116
Rolling stock (units)			
Number of locomotives - total	2,309	2,200	95
Whereof on ordinary gauge tracks	1,603	1,700	105
Passenger cars - total	4,228	4,500	106
Whereof ordinary-gauge tracks	3,597	3,900	108
Closed freight cars - total	19,443	25,400	131
Whereof ordinary-gauge tracks	16,942	22,000	130
Open freight cars	32,189	37,200	115
Whereof ordinary-gauge tracks	24,255	31,000	128
Tank-cars	688	2,400	349
Whereof ordinary-gauge tracks	616	2,250	365
2. Maritime Navigation			
Conveyed: Goods ('000's of tons)	3,332 ж	6,200	187
Passengers ('000's of passengers)	1,608	3,800	236
Turnover: Goods conveyed (in '000's of net tons, miles)	10,083 ж	15,595	155
Passengers conveyed ('000,000's miles)	39 ж	140	360
Merchant Marine - total ('000's of gross tons)	390 ж	600	154
Including vessels engaged on longer and more important coastal routes ('000's)	326 ж	520	160
Ditto on shorter coastal routes	64 ж	80	125
Total horsepower ('000' h.p.)	220 ж	400	182
Motor-boats over 50 gross tons-total ('000's of gross tons)	4.5 ж	13	290
Length of coast served (miles)	8,592 ж	10,429	121
3. Inland Navigation			
Goods conveyed ('000's of tons)	3,087	3,500	113
Turnover ('000,000's of net kilometres)	1,220	1,400	115
Passengers conveyed (not including ferries) ('000's of passengers)	822	1,000	122

ж 1939 figures (?)

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Harbors:			
Length of quays operated (metres)	4,350	13,280	306
Total crane loading capacity(tons)	35	143	408
Length of navigable water-ways (kilometres)	2,110	2,210	105
Of which: used for night navigation (kilometres)	1,382	1,303	94
Shipping fleet:			
Total passenger boat capacity (h.p.)	10,000	5,700	57
Total barge boat capacity ('000's of tons)	430	364	85
Harbor equipment:			
Dredgers and elevators (cubic metres per hour)	1,175	2,405	205
Total lifting capacity of floating cranes (tons)	560	1,825	326
New construction:			
Passenger boats (h.p.)	-	1,000	-
Barges (h.p.)	1,500	9,000	600
Warehouses (tons)	3,000	21,200	707
4. Air Transport			
Number of aeroplanes (units)	10*	48	480
Number of lines	9*	26	290
Including:			
Local traffic (units)	7*	18	257
Foreign traffic (units)	2*	8	400
Number of flights per year			
Including:			
Local traffic (units)	572*	5,400	945
Foreign traffic (units)	149*	1,575	1,060
Domestic lines:			
Flown daily (kilometres)	444*	16,050	3,620
Flown yearly (kilometres)	162,153*	4,531,500	2,800
Passengers conveyed	7,995*	120,000	1,513

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* 1946 figures

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Foreign lines:			
Flown weekly (kilometres)	1,903 *	69,408	3,650
Flown yearly (kilometres)	98,945 *	3,470,400	3,510
Passengers conveyed	2,130 *	40,000	1,878
Airports:			
Number of airports	-	10	-
Total area covered by airports (hectares)	-	1,000	-
Number of hangars	-	10	-
Total area covered by hangars (square metres)	-	4,000	-
5. Public Motor Transport Services			
Merchandise loaded ('000's of tons)	1,458 *	3,680	252
Number of trucks	2,195 *	4,135	187
Loading capacity (tons)	4,390 *	10,400	237
Number of trailers	243 *	364	150
Loading capacity (tons)	363 *	648	176
Number of motor buses	518 *	1,205	232
Number of passengers conveyed ('000's of passengers)	15,410 *	36,150	235
Number of automobiles	632 *	1,065	167
Coefficient of utilization in both directions (%)	52 *	75	142
6. Roads			
Length of roads with wheeled traffic (kilometres)	33,731	34,963	104
Including: Roads for modern automobiles (kilometres)	897	2,499	280
7. Postal Services.			
Postal packets ('000's)	604,537	650,000	107
Telegrams ('000's)	3,905	5,000	128
Interurban telephone conversations ('000's)	4,376	13,000	298
Telephone connections	48,000	100,000	208
Post-Offices	2,001	2,550	127
Postal services attached to local People's Committees	-	1,450	-
Postal railway-cars	306	440	143
Postal automobiles	193	500	259
Distance covered by postal services ('000's kilometres)	75.6	100	133
Distance covered by telegraphic and telephone lines ('000's of kilometres)	105.4	120.5	114
Length of telegraphic and telephone cables ('000's of kilometres for both)	47.4	165.2	348
Number of circuits in multi-circuit telegraph and telephone service	71	842	1,185
Number of possible telephone connections at the Central Station	76,120	140,000	184

Of which:

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* 1946 figures.

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Automatic	47,000	109,100	232
Postal Radio Service			
Telegraphic transmission stations	4	21	525
Telegraphic reception stations	4	27	675
Strength of telegraphic transmitters (kilowatts)	87	88.3	238
8. Radio-broadcasting service			
Total number of radio broadcasting stations	4	20	500
Total strength of radio broadcasting stations (kilowatts)	23.8	850	3,570
Number of radio subscribers ('000's)	135	570	422

Trade and Supply Plan

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
1. Retail Trade			
Total volume of commodity retail sales (,000,000's of dinars)	55,000	101,862	185
Including :			
Food	31,740	63,811	201
Textiles and hides	13,850	23,977	173
Fuel	3,000	4,913	164
2. Community Feeding			
Popular restaurants	632	1,106	175
Number of meals served (,000's)	38,795	140,000	361
State and co-operative restaurants	86	301	350
Number of meals served (,000's)	9,618	43,280	450
3. Hotel Trade and Tourism			
Hotels (Tourist hotels not included)	88	150	170
Number of patrons spending the night (,000's of nights)	1,253	1,967	157
Tourist hotels (number)	230	414	180
Number of tourists (,000's)	439	1,316	300
Number of daily sojourns (,000's)	2,996	8,988	300
4. Supplies of Food (,00's of metric quintals)			
Cereals	300,000	480,000	160
Potatoes	50,000	144,000	288
Dry Beans	6,000	9,800	163
Sugar	4,923	19,200	390
Fats	4,500	11,200	249
Oil	2,000	4,500	225
Meat	17,636	29,700	168
5. Supplies of Industrial Products			
Cotton textiles (,000,000's of metres)	98	186	189
Woollen textiles (,000,000's of metres)	19	20	105

5. (continued)

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Leather footwear (,000's of pairs)	5,740	7,780	136
Rubber footwear (,000's of pairs)	3,500	3,200	91
Rubber sandals (,000's of pairs)	800	4,400	550
Tobacco (tons)	12,480	16,000	128
Salt ('00's of metric quintals)	13,250	17,687	133
Soap ('00's of metric quintals)	1,788	2,800	157
Paper ('00's of metric quintals)	3,356	4,255	127
Matches (,000,000's of boxes)	259	304	127
Electric bulbs ('000's of units)	500	3,200	640

BASIC PRODUCTION PLAN FOR PEOPLE'S REPUBLICS

Industrial Production Plan in Quantities

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
1. **Coal**			
Coal - total (,000's of tons)	6,068	16,500	272
Including Republics	1,282	4,169	326
Namely: (,000's of tons)			
People's Republic of Serbia	453[x]	2,227	492
" " " Croatia	514	1,240	241
" " " Slovenia	211	290	137
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	88[x]	350	398
" " " Macedonia	16[x]	50	313
" " " Montenegro	--	12	--
2. **Non-ferrous metals**			
Clay - total (tons)	7,675	56,000	730
Including:			
People's Republic of Slovenia (tons)	6,396	--	--
3. **Heavy Industry**			
Hydraulic Machinery - total (tons)	--	4,000	--
Including:			
People's Republic of Slovenia (tons)	28	2,500	8,900
Steam Boilers - total (cubic Metres)	--	4,820	--
Including:			
People's Republic of Croatia total (cubic metres)	--	2,320	--
Cranes - total (lifting in tons)	--	1,550	--
Including:			
People's Republic of Croatia	--	350	--
Building Machinery - total (tons)	--	7,620	--
Including: Republics	--	4,020	--
Namely:			
People's Republic of Serbia	--	700	--
" " " Slovenia	--	2,790	--
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	--	530	--
Agricultural Machinery and Implements (tons)	--	34,000	--
Including:			[xx]
People's Republic of Serbia	--	7,380	--
" " " Slovenia	--	2,120	--
" " " Bosnia & Herzwgovina	--	1,600	--

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[x] 1946 figures referring to 1947

[xx] The % increases calculated.

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Machinery for mines and factories total (tons)	--	2,500	--
Including: People's Republic of Croatia	--	600	--
Cast Iron - total (tons)	4,306	28,570	663
Including: People's Republic of Serbia	2,245*	10,600	472
" " " Croatia	--	2,000	--
" " " Slovenia	588	9,520	1,619
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	643*	3,450	537
" " " Macedonia	830*	3,000	361
Bicycles - total (units)	--	50,000	--
Including People's Republic of Slovenia	--	50,000	--
Typewriters - total (units)	--	10,000	--
Including People's Republic of Slovenia	--	10,000	--

4. Chemical Industry

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Sulphuric Acid - total (tons)	14,100	92,000	652
Including People's Republic of Slovenia	2,053	4,000	195
Plastics - total (tons)	--	5,000	--
Including Republics	--	2,000	--
Namely: People's Republic of Serbia	--	600	--
" " " Croatia	--	1,000	--
" " " Slovenia	--	400	--
Soap - total (tons)	13,327	28,000	175
Including: People's Republic of Serbia	3,867*	9,200	238
" " " Croatia	5,430	10,000	184
" " " Slovenia	2,610	3,500	134
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	--	800	--
" " " Macedonia	1,420*	3,500	246

5. Cement, Building Materials and Glass Industries

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Prefabricated concrete parts - total (,000 tons)	--	170	--
Including Republics	--	144	--
People's Republic of Serbia	--	62	--
" " " Croatia	--	38	--
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	7*	22	314
" " " Macedonia	--	12	--
" " " Montenegro	--	10	--

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* 1946 figures referring to 1947 taking 1939 as 100.

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Gypsum - total (,000's of tons)	8	150	1,875
People's Republic of Serbia	-	60	-
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	8 x	50	625
" " " Macedonia	-	40	-
Manufacture of prefabricated houses total (,000's of square metres)	-	460	-
People's Republic of Serbia	-	60	-
" " " Croatia	-	400	-
Tiles - total (,000,000's)	192	586	305
People's Republic of Serbia	50	359	718
" " " Croatia	92 x	115	125
" " " Slovania	26	46	177
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	17	41	241
" " " Macedonia	7	15	214
Bricks - total (,000,000's)	639	1,374	215
People's Republic of Serbia	138	500	362
" " " Croatia	202 x	263	130
" " " Slovenia	72	150	208
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	114	250	219
" " " Macedonia	113	193	171
" " " Montenegro	6	18	300
Lime - total (,000's of tons)	120	340	283
Included in regional analysis	58	299	516
People's Republic of Serbia	6 x	105	1,750
" " " Croatia	6 x	38	635
" " " Slovenia	40	91	228
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	6	30	500
" " " Macedonia	-	25	-
" " " Montenegro	-	10	-

6. Timber Industry

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Sawn timber - total (,000 cubic metres)	-	1,650	-
Included in regional analysis	-	1,590	-
People's Republic of Serbia	14 x	245	1,750
" " " Croatia	224 x	363	162
" " " Slovenia	581 x	300	52
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	473 x	575	121
" " " Macedonia	10	17	170
" " " Montenegro	60	90	150

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x 1946 figures referring to 1947

	1939	1951	1951 as%
			1939
Plywood - total (cubic metres)	18,500	48,400	262
People's Republic of Serbia	4,500 x	11,500	256
" " " Croatia	14,000	17,000	121
" " " Slovenia	-	6,300	-
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	13,600	-
Furniture - total (sets)	10,494 x	41,000	391
People's Republic of Serbia	1,120 x	12,500	1,120
" " " Croatia	6,250	16,200	259
" " " Slovenia	400 x	7,500	1,875
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	200 x	2,700	1,350
" " " Macedonia	400 x	1,000	250
" " " Montenegro	8,000	11,000	138

7. Textile Industry

Cotton Textiles - total (,000,000's of metres)	116 x	250	216
Including:			
People's Republic of Serbia	14.3 x	50.2	351
" " " Croatia	21	51	243
" " " Slovenia	27	49	181
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	4 x	25	625
" " " Macedonia	2.4 x	2.4	100
" " " Montenegro	-	5.8	-
Jute Textiles - total (,000,000's of metres)	4.3 x	17.3	402
Included in analysis	2.4	2.9	121
People's Republic of Serbia	1.8 x	2.1	117
" " " Croatia	0.2 x	1	500
" " " Slovenia	0.4	0.7	175
Linen Textiles - total (,000,000's of metres)	2.1	19.7	938
Included in analysis	2.1	3.6	174
People's Republic of Croatia	-	0.5	-
" " " Slovenia	0.8	0.8	100
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	2.30	
Woollen Textiles - total (,000,000's of metres)	13.3 x	24.2	182
Included in analysis	6.4	13.8	210
People's Republic of Serbia	2.3 x	5.6	243
" " " Croatia	3.6	3.6	100
" " " Slovenia	0.5	1.6	321
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	3	-

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x 1946 figures referring to 1947.

9. (i.e. 8)

Leather and Footwear Industry

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939.
Leather - total (tons)	1,746	4,400	260
Included in analysis	1,746	2,400	137
People's Republic of Serbia	623 x	880	141
" " " Croatia	458 x	560	122
" " " Slovenia	563 x	77	137
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	83 x	130	157
" " " Macedonia	19 x	60	315
Raw hide waste - total (tons)	2,310	6,000	258
Included in analysis	762	3,200	420
People's Republic of Serbia	130 x	1,100	845
" " " Croatia	602 x	800	133
" " " Slovenia	-	1,000	-
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	180	-
" " " Macedonia	30 x	120	400
Upper leather - total (tons)	7,700	17,000	221
Included in analysis	-	9,630	-
People's Republic of Serbia	-	6,800	-
" " " Croatia	-	1,480	-
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	850	-
" " " Macedonia	-	500	-
Small hides - total ('000's of feet)	12,000	25,000	208
Included in analysis	-	21,000	-
People's Republic of Serbia	-	9,250	-
" " " Croatia	1,551 x	3,500	226
" " " Slovenia	-	3,400	-
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	895 x	1,250	140
" " " Macedonia	1,699	3,000	177
" " " Montenegro	-	600	-
Footwear with leather soles - total ('000's of pairs)	3,250	6,500	200
Included in analysis	2,633	3,500	133
People's Republic of Serbia	1,006 x	1,500	150
" " " Croatia	-	600	-
" " " Slovenia	600	900	150
" " " Bosnia & Herzegovina	120 x	300	250
" " " Macedonia	187 x	200	107

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x 1946 figures referring to 1947.

	1939	1951	1951 as of 193
Footwear with rubber soles--total ('000's of pairs)	600	1,500	250
Included	-	900	-
People's Republic of Serbia	-	300	-
" " Croatia	-	300	-
" " Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	200	-
" " Macedonia	-	100	-
9. Food Industry			
Molasses, molasses sugar and molasses products--total (tons)	11,033	80,000	725
Included	1,786	4,560	255
People's Republic of Serbia	830[x]	1,520	183
" " Croatia	916[x]	2,500	273
" " Macedonia	40[x]	540	1,350
Vegetable Oil--total (tons)	24,676	75,000	304
Including Republics:	5,768	30,625	530
People's Republic of Serbia	1,755[x]	5,475	312
" " Croatia	1,175[x]	16,500	1,400
" " Slovenia	828	870	105
" " Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	4,000	-
" " Macedonia	1,750[x]	3,000	171
" " Montenegro	260[x]	780	300
Canned Fruit and Vegetables--total (tons)	5,541	87,000	1,500
People's Republic of Serbia	-	35,600	-
" " Croatia	-	25,550	-
" " Slovenia	-	3,000	-
" " Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	14,250	-
" " Macedonia	-	6,800	-
" " Montenegro	-	1,800	-
Beer ('000's of hecto-litres)	426.6	1,040	243
People's Republic of Serbia	272.5[x]	523	192
" " Croatia	68.9	205	298
" " Slovenia	65	127	195
" " Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	109	-
" " Macedonia	-	60	-
" " Montenegro	-	16	-

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[x] 1946 figures referring to 1947

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Dough (tons)	11,700	68,780	1,732
People's Republic of Serbia	7,100[x]	23,400	330
" " Croatia	-	26,980	-
" " Slovenia	3,600	5,900	164
" " Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	9,000	-
" " Macedonia	1,000[x]	2,700	270
" " Montenegro	-	800	-

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PLAN

Acreagre under crops
in the various People's Republics

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
1. Total acreage under crops ('000's of hectares)	7,235	7,700	106
People's Republic of Serbia	3,768	3,930	104
" " Croatia	1,492	1,580	106
" " Slovenia	314	330	105
" " Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,106	1,200	109
" " Macedonia	487	570	117
" " Montenegro	66	90	136
2. Cereals--total ('000's of hectares)	6,240	5,710	92
People's Republic of Serbia	3,415	3,160	93
" " Croatia	1,158	1,040	90
" " Slovenia	196	160	92
" " Bosnia and Herzegovina	988	920	93
" " Macedonia	426	365	85
" " Montenegro	56	65	116
3. Industrial Crops--total ('000's of hectares)	204	500	245
People's Republic of Serbia	117	240	205
" " Croatia	35	105	294
" " Slovenia	3.7	15	405
" " Bosnia and Herzegovina	18	40	222
" " Macedonia	29	93	328
" " Montenegro	0.9	5	555
4. Fodder Crops--total ('000's of hectares)	361	840	233
People's Republic of Serbia	130	330	254
" " Croatia	145	235	162
" " Slovenia	46	75	163

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[x] 1946 figures referring to 1947

		1939	1951	1951 as of 193
4. (continued)				
People's Republic of	Bosnia and Herzegovina	28	140	500
" "	Macedonia	10	50	500
" "	Montenegro	1.5	10	667
5. Garden Produce--total ('000's of hectares)		431	650	151
People's Republic of	Serbia	106	200	189
" "	Croatia	154	200	130
" "	Slovenia	69	80	116
" "	Bosnia and Herzegovina	73	100	137
" "	Macedonia	22	60	273
" "	Montenegro	7	10	143

Number of Livestock In the Various People's Republics

		1939	1951	1951 as of 193
1. Horses--total ('000's)		1,273	1,160	91
People's Republic of	Serbia	501	450	90
" "	Croatia	332	350	105
" "	Slovenia	52	55	106
" "	Bosnia and Herzegovina	264	190	72
" "	Macedonia	92	95	103
" "	Montenegro	32	20	63
2. Horned Cattle--total ('000's)		4,225	4,920	116
People's Republic of	Serbia	1,421	1,760	124
" "	Croatia	962	1,130	117
" "	Slovenia	375	450	120
" "	Bosnia and Herzegovina	967	1,000	103
" "	Macedonia	326	400	123
" "	Montenegro	174	180	103
3. Hogs--total ('000's)		3,504	6,000	171
People's Republic of	Serbia	1,857	3,500	188
" "	Croatia	775	1,135	147
" "	Slovenia	312	450	144
" "	Bosnia and Herzegovina	416	700	168
" "	Macedonia	106	165	155
" "	Montenegro	38	50	131
4. Sheep--total ('000's)		10,153	14,800	146
People's Republic of	Serbia	4,438	6,020	135
" "	Croatia	1,372	1,700	124

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
4. (continued)			
People's Republic of Slovenia	34	80	235
" " Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,949	3,000	154
" " Macedonia	1,691	3,100	183
" " Montenegro	669	900	134
5. Poultry--total ('000's)	22,450	31,300	139
People's Republic of Serbia	11,636	16,000	138
" " Croatia	5,095	7,000	137
" " Slovenia	1,201	1,600	133
" " Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,969	4,600	155
" " Macedonia	1,244	1,700	137
" " Montenegro	305	400	131

FORESTRY

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
1. Timber for felling (,000's of cubic metres)	19,943[*]	18,500	93
According to Republics:	19,882	18,405	93
People's Republic of Serbia	3,962	3,800	98
People's Republic of Croatia	4,964	4,600	92
People's Republic of Slovenia	2,641	2,350	88
People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,343	5,600	88
People's Republic of Macedonia	471	880	187
People's Republic of Montenegro	1,562	1,175	75
2. Fellings of timber industry. (,000's of cubic metres)	10,231[*]	8,500	83
According to Republics:	10,170	8,405	83
People's Republic of Serbia	1,152	1,600	139
People's Republic of Croatia	2,453	2,100	86
People's Republic of Slovenia	1,540	1,300	84
People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,333	2,800	65
People's Republic of Macedonia	145	155	107
People's Republic of Montenegro	511	450	88

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[*] 1946 figures

CHAPTER VIII

Improvement of Living Standards

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
1. Trade stocks of general consumption goods (milliards of dinars)		101.86	
Supplies of chief commodities per head of the population			
Cereals (kgs.)	300	300	100
Fats (kgs.)	6.2	7.0	113
Oil (kgs.)	1.3	2.8	215
Meat and fish (kgs.)	19.3	21.5	111
Sugar (kgs.)	6.0	12.0	200
Salt (kgs.)	9.3	11.0	116
Tobacco (kgs.)	0.73	1.0	137
Soap (kgs.)	1.4	1.75	125
Paper (kgs.)	2.4	2.7	113
Textiles (metres)	11.7	14.0	120
Leather footwear (pairs)	0.25	0.50	200
2. Communal Catering			
Number of popular restaurants	-	1,106	-
Number of meals (,000's)	-	140,000	-
3. Capital expenditure on housing, education, culture and public health (millions of dinars)	-	13.0	-
Capital expenditure on housing (milliards of dinars)	-	8.0	-
Number of rooms	-	210,000	-
Area built over (,000's of square metres)	-	4,000	-

PLAN FOR THE REDUCTION OF COST PRICES

The plan for reducing cost prices in 1951 based on the prices ruling at the beginning of 1947, does not take into consideration a reduction of the cost of materials. This is a plan for increasing the level of productivity in 1951 as compare with that of 1946.

	% reduction of Gross Cost Prices	% increase of production
Total	27.3	
Mining - Total	31	90
Including:		
Coal	25	80
Oil	60	240
Ferrous Metals	19	55
Non-ferrous metals	42	110
Non-metals	48	130
Electricity	33	
Industry - Total:	25.2	66
Including:		
Heavy industry	25	83
Electrical engineering industry	25	80
Chemical Industry	25	57
Cement, building materials and glass industries	30	70
Timber industry	35	
Timber by-product, cellulose and paper	15	62
Textile industry	30	55

	% Reduction of Gross Cost Prices	% Increase of Production
Leather and footwear industry	15.3	67
Rubber industry	25	57
Food industry	20	60
Radio industry	40	-
Pharmaceutical industry	30	-
Building industry	28	-
Communications - Total	33	-
Including:		
Railway communications	40	
Inland navigation	25	
Maritime navigation	30	
Motor transport services	25	
Air communications	30	
Post, Telegraph and Telephones	20	
Radio	20	
Roads	20	

Trading costs will amount in 1951 to less than 10% of retail sale prices.

SEA FISHERIES

	1939	1951	1951 as % of 1939
Total catch ('00's of quintals)	1,448	5,000	346
Bank fisheries Fish caught ('00's of quintals)	840	1,980	235
Deep sea fisheries Fish caught ('00's of quintals)	60	2,400	4,000
Tuna fisheries Fish caught ('00's of quintals)	28	200	715
Artificial Culture Oyster beds ('000's)	1,400	6,000	430

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